but it has become his interest to act in hostility to us. I wrote him a note requesting him to write to my father for me, breaking to him the ill news of our separation. He wrote accordingly, as I know; for my lather returned me the original letter. On the 2d of May, 1849, Mr. Lawson sent me a copy of his letter to my father, and his reply to my said note. They are in my possession, and are in the following words:—

2d Max, 1849. 2d May, 1849.

My bran Mrs. Fornest,
Your sole came to me last evening as I was going home, but I did my best in obeying your mandate; it was a difficult task. A copy is herewith, which please preserve, or after you have perused it, perhaps I had better hold.
Forreot came this morning I told him I was your friend as well as his; that I had no disguise from either, and mentioned that I had received a note from you, which, if he wished to see, was at his service. He read it; he read too, the letter referred to. He exhibited much feeling and approved my course; I may talk freely to him of you. His deep feeling and his estrangement make me wonder; all is a mystery.

I shall call on you first moment. I trust you approve of what I have done as he does. He was very angry about the Allas article; had not seen it till R-appeared in the Herald. Southworth wrote it, he supposes, and, on Monday, ignorant of the article, met him, and was kind to him.

Ever your's, truly, J. L.
NEW YORK, May Ist, 1849.

John Sinclair, Esq., London:

Dran Sinclair, Esq., London:

Dran Sinclair, from which I infer that you are unadvised of some unpleasant circumstances that have happened in Twenty-second street. It is an irksome task, but rather than any intimation should first reach you through the newspapers, and in obediene to her wish, I write. In her note to me, Mra. Forrest says:

On Saturday last, (28th April.) Mr. Forrest took your daughter to the house of Mrs. Godwin, (Mr. Bryant's staughter,) and there left her with the intention of a formal separation. The cause of this separation I do not, know, and neither party may ever disclose. It is now about three months since the first intimation of a difference came to my knowledge; yet with the exception of a week or two at most, during which, I refnarked an extravagance of feeling, nothing was apparent in the conduct of either to make such an event necessary, or even probable.

From the time this unhappy affair was concluded on between them, Mrs. Forrest has conducted herself, as she always been kind an

happiness, and that you may hear these tidings with a firm nerve, is the present hope of Dear sir, yours very truly.

It will be seen that Mr. Lawson, under his own hand, written at the very time, declared that Mr. Forrest read and approved his letter to my father, containing the assertion of my ianoceace; yet now, it seeming to be necessary for his employer's purpose, he testifies that said letter was sent without Mr. Forrest's knowing its contents. He told me about the time, that Mr. Forrest had read and approved it. I understand and believe that he so stated to others.

As to Mr. Lawson's desire for a reconciliation between Mr. Forrest and myself, I do not deny it; he was ready to serve Mr. Forrest at all times. The amount of his efforts I will briefly state. He called on me in October, 1849, and said that he had every reason to believe that a reconciliation between Mr. Forrest and myself was by no means impossible; on the contrary, that Mr. Forrest entertained very different views on many subjects since his separation from me, and wished to come and see me, but would not, unless he could be sure not to meet Mrs. Voorhees should leave the house in order to conciliate Mr. Forrest. Some few evenings after this conversation, Mr. Lawson called again, and said that Mr. Forrest was most anxious to know whether I had consented to send my sister away, and further, that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, by this if will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, by this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, by the mile had consented to send my sister away, and further, that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will that Mr wristion, Mr. Lawson called again, and said that Mr. Forrest was most anxious to know whether I had consented to send my sister away, and further, that Mr. Forrest had remarked, "By this I will test her affection for me, if she has any." I told Mr. Lawson that we had taken the house in Sixteenth street together, and made all our arrangements to stay there during the winter; it would be most inconvenient for my sister to leave, and that his suggestions thould have been made prior to the taking of the house; Mr. Lawson said, "I'm sure, for the furtherance of such an object, she would consent to go for a week or two." I feplied that I could not ask her to do so, but would tell her the substance of our conversation, and would let him know her determination the following day, when I should call on him for my quarterly allowance. After his departure, my sister and I had some conversation on the subject, and she at once determined to leave the house, and remain away during the space of two months, which she accordingly did. On the morning after Mr. Lawson's last visit, I wrote the following note, which I gave to him myzelf, and which, he informed me, he immediately sent by Mr. Stevess to Mr. Forrest, at Font Hill, Mr. Forrest being, as he said, most impatient to know my determination:—

To Jakes Lawson, Esq. r—

Me. Dean Six e—immediately after your depar-

rest, at Font Hill, Mr. Forrest being, as he said, most impatient to know my determination:—

To James Lawson, Esq.;—

Mr Dean Sir :—Immediately after your departure last evening, I told my sister the subject of our conversation, and what had been your former suggestion (of which she was not previously aware). Without further consultation, she at once proposed to leave the house on Monday, and I consented that she should do so, feeling sure that you would not urge a step which is one of some importance, and autended with, at least temporary, extreme pecuniary embarrasement, unleas you had some reliable ground to suppose it would further a good object. That your motives are the purest and best I have no doubt; that your chief aim in this, is to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Forrest and myself, you avow; whether you act wisely in assuming this most heavy responsibility, you best know; but, as I said last night, you are working blindfold, not knowing the causes which led to the present state of things, and, as you told me, with Mr. Forrest's assurance to you that we could not live happly again together. Of this you cannot be so good a judge as he is, who weighed all the circumstances, and considered the matter of our separation, for many months before it took place. I do not feel equal to entering now more fully upon the subject, and I follow your advice willingly, but without one ray of hope. I write hurriedly, that you may have this to day, and I am sick at head and heart.

Yours, Ne.

CATHARINE N. FORREST.

Mr. Lawson called on me and said he should go of font Hill on the following day, (Sunday,) and

OATHARINE N. FORREST.

Mr. Lawson called on me and said he should go o Font Hall on the following day, (Sunday.) and that he would have a conversation with Mr. Forrest, and that he had no doubt, in fact, from what Mr. Forrest had already said, he would assure me, that within one week he and Mr. Forrest would come and dine with me in Sixteenth street.

I heard no more from Mr. Lawson until a fornight after, when he wrote me a note enclosing a bill which had been sent to Mr. Forrest by a millimer, for some bonness she had made for me prior to my separation from Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Lawson called on me one or two evenings prior to this correspondence, but I declined seeing him; in the first place, because I felt hurt at being infied with on a matter of, such importance; and, in the second place, because I wished to receive any communication he might have for me in writing. He wrote me as he states, December I, 1849. His letter contained additional matters which he has omitted. I give the balance of it, and my answer to it.

"I received your note of Tuesday evening; you still labor under a misapprehension. You write unkindly, nay harsbly, to your best friend.—Never, since I first knew you, to this hour, have I left a word unsaid, or an act undone, that would please or serve you. If I understand you rightly, people have convinced you that I am your enemy—who are these people; what am I accused of 3 I am willing to plead before any one, or all of them at once. Ready at all times to confess the truth, but firm to tepel what is untrue. Not knowing how I might be received after two such epistles, I have written this, which I should much prefer to have spoken. I am, my dear Mrs. Forrest, Yours kindly, J. L.
To this I replied:—

To this I replied:

DEAR Sin:—About a fortnight ago, I received a note from you which wounded me so deeply, that I could not resolve to reply to you; my mind had been wrought up to such an intense state of excite-

ment and anxiety, and I.was so much weakened by ilhees, that I feared I should be again misuaderstood if I were to express myself as I felt. Though I have suffered deeply during the whole time that these negotiations were pending. I never impugned your motives for acting you did. I only blamed you for deceiving me as to the state of Mr. Forrest's feelings, and for giving me hopes which had no grounds but in your own imagination; but in conveying to me the failure of your attempts, you broach topics which are understood by none save Mr. Forrest and myself; and express opicions which I am certain Mr. Forrest never sanctioned; we discussed our own affairs long enough to preclude the necessity of our having any one to interpret them for us. When I saw Mr. Forrest ashsequent to our separation, he gave me every assurance of his belief in my sincertiy, and that faith I have done nothing since to forfeit. Prior to these last few weeks, I had always entertained a hope and belief, that time slone could heat the existing breach, and that when the reflection of years had soothed some present asperities, we might both be again comparatively happy; for this reason I have discouraged all interference in the matter, and have permitted no one to question or discuss Mr. Forrest's motives or conduct in my presence. I conceived the second note which I wrote to you, and to which you refer, to be an explanation of my first, and called at your house the day I sent it, (when I was extremely unwell,) in order to show you that I had no dafriendly feeling to yeu. I have thought you one; those who hnew better than I did, said you could not be so to both parties, but I conceiving our interests (Mr. Forrest's and mine) to be inseparable, acted accordingly. Mr. Forrest and I parted friends. I learn with suduess, that his feelings have changed, and to you alone can I ascribe the blame. That this should be a matter of little importance to you, I can understand; I am not in a position to make it of consequence—but your Christmas will gain nothi

and his well-known agents, been continually villifying me in the public prints, as I am fully assured.
A lengthy and most scandalous attack upon me,
made some months ago, in a Philadelphia paper,
was immediately sent by him to me, by mail. I
have the envelope addressed in his own handwriting, and a witness who can prove these facts,
identifying the paper and envelope, and their
receipt by me through the mail.

Some time in November last, I was introduced,
for the first time, to an eminent member of the bar,
who was just then retained for me, at the office of
my attorney. On the same day, at about one
o'clock P M, as I was returning from said office,
through Broadway, to my house, Mr. Forrest met
and passed me near Barclay street, almost touching me, and brushing by in such a rapid way as for
the moment to startle me considerably. The gentleman last mentioned, passing the same way towards the City Hall, happened to overtake me, a
moment after, and politely addressed me. Mr.
Forrest immediately returned, and spoke to me with
great rudeness. A few days afterwards (November
29th, 1850) I was proceeding down Broadway, to
my counsel's office, in an omnibus. Mr. Forrest
entered, and addressed me very rudely and insultingly, in the presence of a number of persons, asking about my "paramour," as he expressed it,
referring to the said last mentioned gentleman by
name; and threatening to send me to the State
prison.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December,
1850. I kvisa Paris, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPY OF CHARGE AND ANSWER.

in a certain other house in Houston street, in the same city of New York; and also with the said in the same house in Wooster street, on the thirtueth and thirty-first days of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and also habitually from and between the firth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, with divers women, to her, the said plaintiff, unknown, in a certain house in the city of New York, known as number feur hundred and seventy-four Broome street, occupied by a woman named of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, on three several occasions, in a certain house on the westerly side of Cherry street, between Market street and Pike street, in the city of New York, with a certain woman, to the said plaintiff wholly unknown; and also on divers days and times, between the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and the present time, at the city of New York, and at New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, and at Pailadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, with a certain woman called — , and sometimes called Mrs.

And this defendant denies, that since his marchines called Mrs.

And this defendant denies, that since his mar-riage with the plaintiff, he has committed adultery at divers times and with divers women, or that he committed adultery with any or either of the

Sworn to, this 7th day of December, 1850, before me, C. B. Whereler, Comr. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CATHARINE MOONEY.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—Catharine Mooney, of said city, aged eighteen years, being duly sworn, says:—That she knows Edwin Forrest and Catharine, his wife, and was a domestic in the employment of the former, during the months of January, February, March and April, one thousand eight hundred and fortynine. This deponent says that the said Edwin Forrest manifested a remarkable degree of tenderness and affection towards his said wife, at times, during the period aforceaid, and especially in and during the period aforceaid, and especially in and during the said month of April, and so much, that this deponent would not believe that the separation would take place, which she had heard of, for nearly all the time aforceaid, as being in contemplation. And deponent further saith, that she knows Andrew Stevens. On the twenty-second of February, of the present year, deponent met said Stevens, in Broadway, near Great Jones street, in the city of New York, when said Stevens atopped deponent, and asked her what Mrs. Forrest was doing, to which deponent replied that she was keeping house as usual; said Stevens then said to deponent that he would give deponent a sum of money, if she would make a statement, or tell things against Mrs. Forrest; to which offer deponent replied, that she did not want his money, and that she knew nothing against Mrs. Forrest.

Sworn to this 7th day of December, A. D. 1850, before me.

C. B. Wherler, Common Charler.

Output and County of Note Vark, m.—Nelson

Sworn to this 7th day of December, A. D. 1850, before me. C. B. WHERLER, Com'rof Deeds. M. APPIPAVIT OF NELSON CHASE.

City and County of New York, ss.—Nelson Chase, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff in this action, being aworn says, that on being served with what purported to be a copy of an aindavit of the defendant, and a notice of a motion to dissolve the injunction in this cause, he observed in such affidavit a statement purporting to give an account of certain proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon the application of the defendant for a divorce, and referring to the legislature action of two Senators of that State upon such application.

This deponent, as the attorney of the plaintiff, thereupon wrote letters to both of those Senators, enclosing them an extract from that part of the affidavit which referred to them, and the proceedings before the Pennsylvania Legislature, and deponent has received from Senator Walker a letter, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed marked B. And this deponent further says, that the atterments contained in Mr. Walker's letter, relative to the votes of the Pennsylvania Legislature upon the application of the defendant for a divorce, correspond substantially with the uniform tenor of numerous public prints published at the time, giving the votes of the Legislature upon the application of the defendant for a divorce before that body; and deponent believes said letter to be true.

And this deponent further eays, that the affidavit of William Mitchell, one of the judges of this court, on the 10th day of September, 1850, was taken under the following circumstances:—

The raid Howard, immediately previous to the taking of said affidavit, was residing in Boston, and deponent having heard that he was about to leave and go on a voyage to California, had made arrangements to examine him as witness in this cause; but said Howard did not arrive in New York until the morning of the day on which he was to leave the city in the ateamer for Chagre, and deponent therefor

Forrest to meet with success.

Youre,

(B)

Radder, Del. Co., Dec. 6th, 1850.

Gentlemen—Mr. Reed has informed me that on or about the 16th ult, a letter to me was forwarded by you, making some inquiries of me in relation to the Forrest divorce case, as it was presented to our Legislature last winter. I have not received the letter, and therefore cannot precisely answer any inquiries upon the subject. But I have seen a copy of the New York Herald, of the 29th of November, in which my name, as that of a Senator, is most offensively introduced. I pronounce all the insinuations, and intimations, and accusations of that publication, so far as I am concerned, to be utterly false and calumnious.

I opposed the bill to divorce Mrs. Ferrest, because I thought, and still think, it very wrong and in violation of every rule of right and decency. I opposed it actively and earnessly, with no personal acquaintance whatever with Mrs. Forrest, and no correspondence whatever with her or her counse it.

acquaintance whatever with Mrs. Forrest, and no correspondence whatever with her or her counsel. I saw, or thought I saw, very dangerous influences at work in favor of the bill, and used my best and most disinterested exertions to counteract them, and protect the rights of an absent and relatively triendless woman. I have no reason to think I was wrong.

Were respectfully,

H. JONES BROOKE.

think I was wrong. Very respectfully,

H. Jones Brooke.

Mesers. Howland & Chase.

Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.

City and County of New York, ss.—Charles S.

French, of said city, clerk in the office of Henry H.
Leeds & Co., a unctioneers, doing business at No.

8 Wall street, in said city, being duly sworn, says tollows:—On the second day of November, 1849, the above named Edwin Forrest purchased of Henry H. Leeds & Co., at their said place of business, two covered sofes, for the price or sum of one hundred and stateen dollars. At the time of said purchase, Mr. Forrest gave directions to have the sofice sent over to the North River, to be transported up said river, to his place, known as Font Hill. in Westchester county, which was accordingly done.

Swoin before me, this 20th day of Dec. 1850.

D. Homert, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. O'Conor then read an affidavit made by Caleb Van Taissel, inspector of elections, and one of George B. Rockwell. Town Clerk, showing that Mr. Forrest voted at the election on the 6th of November, 1849. His object in doing so was to prove that Mr. Forrest was a resident of New York, and considered himself as such at that time, and not of Philadelphia.

The commel then commenced the argument, and at three o'clock the court adjourned to this morning.

A Navel Court Martiel was ordered to convene at Nericik on the 16th inst, on beard the United States ship Pennsylvania, for the trial of one of the crow of the Saranac, for mutirous and seditious conduct. It is compressed of Capt. Aurick, President; Capt. Forrest. Commanders Armstrong, Kelly, Cunningham, and Lieutenants Davis and Poor, members. Thomas C. Tabb, Esq., Judge Advocate. The man was tried while in New York, and sentenced to several weeks confinement, After serving out his term, he was hrought up to the gangway, released and ordered to duty. He positively refuzed, declaring that they might bang him if they pleased, but as for returning to duty he would not. The trial will proaced when the charges have been made specific as to the time and place that the alleyed offence was committed. The Court of Enquiry in relation to the circumstances attending the loss of the sloop of war York-term, have concluded their investigations. The record of the proceedings was transmitted to the Navy Department on Tuesday.

Furser Barry, late of the North Carelina, has been ordered to the steamer Sasquehanna. Captain W. Isman is also accorded to the Susquehanna. Purser Levi D. Slamm and Lieutenaut J. J. Boyle are ordered to the store ship Southampton, nor fitting for the Pacific.

the Pacific.

The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, Comm'r W. S. Walkez, from Noriels, was at Rio Janeiro, 16th alt.

And the content of all opposits in an electric content of the cont

who, for ambition or wicked purposes, would pull down a giorious isbric comested by the blood of our fathers. The history of our State, from the first dawning et our revolution to the present time, brands the foul aspersion as faile. Whenever and wherever the star spangled banner has been raised, her patriot sons have been among the first to raily to its support, and the bloody tracks over which they have trod testify that they did their duty.

A few years back, when it first beenme manifest that corruption had crept into our system—that the powers of the faceral government were about to be used to oppress and plander its chilens—that the countitution was in danger—South Carolina, prompted by her ardent leve of the Union, threw herself, solitary and alone, into the breach, by the interposition of her State sovereignty, to save both the constitution and the Union. Yet for this generous, this self-saoribeing act, all the power, patronage and influence of the faderal government, have been used to brand the actors is a that scene, as disunionists, and cover their names with all the infamy which should attach itself to Hartford conventionists. But hew different the circumstances under which they acted—how different their motives. The Hartford conventionists attacked the government when it was wask, when it was engaged is a war with a irreign power, and when a generous patriotism called upon them to forget their private griefs and rush to the standard of their common country. South Carolina hearded the—how in his den"—the Douglass in his hall. We would have established upon a firm and lasting basis, the principles of liberty and equality, upon which our country would have flourished forever. They, like traitors, would have given assistance to the enemies of their country in the hour of its dangets.

In future days, the impartial historian, uninfluenced

and lasting basis, the principles of liberty and equality, upon which our country would have flourished forever. They, like traitors, would have flourished forever. They, like traitors, would have given assistance to the enemies of their country in the hour of its dangets.

In future days, the impartial historian, uninfluenced by the passions and priculties which surround us, and possessing the advantages of the develope-mosts which time in its progress will make as to this effect of that event, will record this hated and derided act or nullification as the first step towards the restoration of a down-trooden liberty; and the names of Calhoun, of liarper, of liarpe, of Turnbull, and of Allier, with all their talents, their patriotism and their virtues, will have no halo of glory encircling them more britished than that which enshrines their memories in the hearts of postscity, as the able defenders of conditutional liberty, and the featies advocates of the only remedy by which the Union could have been assed. No; we never have been false to the Union or our fathers. Just give us been their their process of a child to its mother's boson—list to this Union under which just and equal laws there their broad egis over a nontented, considing, and a happy people, and we will cling to it with all the devoted condexes of a child to its mother's boson—list to this Union with tyrants and plunderers we own as sliegiance; for it we have he love—under it we will not live, unless we are recreant to all we have heretoive held dear or sacred, to our honor, our interest, the bright example of a gallant ancestry—aye, lot he bright and given dear the count were united as their common dangers plead, irumpet tongued, they should be, it could bring brek the Union to its original purity, and illetate the terms of runters exertly. But as long as these unhappy divisions exist, as long as amengst prominent pointion and, tream for the preferred the hopes of office, or even the filth livers of the preferred the hopes of office, or even the

Interesting from Russia.

Interesting from Russia.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S OFINION OF THE EXPERICAL GRAND MILITARY PARADE.

Hon Neil's Brown, of Tehnesses. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Russia, has resonally written a letter to his friends at home. He says:—On the 18th of August I was pres nied to the Emperor, Empress, and other members of the imperial family. The ceremeny took piace at Peterhoof—come ten mined distst—where the Emperor's summer palace is situated. There was less formality than I expected. A specific member with the minister was dispensed with, ascording to cottom here, and the whois ceremony between the Emperor and myself was a more conversation of about ten minutes. He is a fine looking man, and would impress any one with the idea of superiority. He is overeix fed high—will built—with marked face and head; and his manner and conversation is disasted great energy of character. He is said to be the most laboricus man in the empire. His eye is upon every department. I saw him on two other considers on the parade greated drilling his troops, of all arms, under parade and under the eye of the imperor. There is not much intercourse between Russia and the United States. There has not been an American ship hare place, we buy verylittle from Russia, some sheet iron drilling, and and cloth mike up the principal, and what she mest to buy from us utreetly, is now brugh, intermediately through Great Britain. Our vessels find but little inducement to once here, far, in the naft, they have to return in ballast. I am about as well pleased as I expected to be, except I bear the business of the mission will be lean. I would rather have as much as I could do I would not then have so many accart hous, in which to early great whister could not stand the climate. With this view I then I shall ask leave to return home next spring or summer.

Therats of Austria Against the Usited States.—A Washington letter writer, specking of the course of the United States government towards the Hungarian refugee, says.—It appears that Austria has been acting a part toward this government which may terminate in a dissolution of our diplomatic relations. As I understand the matter, the Cabinetal Vienna instructed the Austrian charge at this capital, M. Huiseman, to represent to the administration, that in the event of Kossuch and his compatitions being received and afforded an exylum here, it would be cause sufficient for that government to withdraw its representative. Accordingly, Mr. Clayton was officially informed of the ultimatum; but before he had time to decide upon his cause, Mr. Webster was installed as his encoresor. Mr. Webster was not long in determining what to do. He represented to Mr. Hulsemen that the refugees of bleeding Hungary would be received with open arms, and that, if Austra demanded, his passports would be ready at any moment. Whereupon Mr. H. wrote home for further instructions, but these not having arrived, the chagrined diplomat may be supposed to serve only in a years capacity. This statement I receive from such authority as I may rely upon, and I presume it is essentially correct. We gain little by keeping up the show of intercourse, for the whole amount of our exports to, and importa from, the ports of the empire, are not worth the protection of a charge, and can as well be looked after by a consul clothed with ordinary commercial power.

William Gross was executed at New Albany, Ind.,on the 18th inst., for the murder of John P. Smith.